Improvment in power sector

1416. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the true potential of I.T. revolution has not been realized in the country, owing to lack of adequate power generation and its poor distribution system, particularly in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures contemplated to augment power generation and to streamline its distribution?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) According to information received from Department of Information and Technology, most Information Communication Technology (ICT) applications are fairly dependent on electricity and deficiency in supply of power to such applications will reduce the true potential of IT revolution in the rural areas. However, few Schemes related to ICT applications launched by Department of IT has taken note of the existing power situation in rural India and adequate provisions have been made in the Schemes to provide back-up power in the event of non-availability of regular power during prime business hours.

(b) To augment the supply of electricity in the country a capacity addition of 78,577 MW has been proposed in the XI Plan. To provide reliable and quality power supply to rural areas, the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has been launched, and under the scheme it has inter-alia been envisaged that States must make adequate arrangements for supply of electricity, and there should be no discrimination in the hours of supply between rural and urban households.

Slippage in power generation capacity

1417. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a slippage in power generation capacity during the current plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow progress;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the current plan's target of power sector is nearly four times what was achieved during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether Government would expedite the project to avoid excessive cost variance by forwarding to the next Five Year Plan as it did during the current Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) According to the proposed capacity addition programme, during 2007-08 capacity addition to the tune of 16335 MW comprising of 12704 MW Thermal, 2751 MW Hydro & 880 MW Nuclear has been envisaged. However, according to the present assessment, the expected capacity addition is likely to be 12039 MW (Thermal: 9007 MW, Hydro: 2372 MW & Nuclear: 660 MW). The main reasons for slippages in power generation capacity during the first year of the plan, inter-alia include:

- Delay in supplies/erection by suppliers/contractors
- Deployment of inadequate manpower
- Non availability of gas

(c) Yes, Sir. Against the capacity addition to the tune of 21,180 MW during X Plan, XI Plan envisages capacity addition of 78,577 MW which is about four times what was achieved during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) To avoid slippages from the proposed XI Plan capacity addition programme, all the stakeholders have been sensitized to complete the ordering of all the XI Plan projects by the end of first year of the XI Plan. As on 26.11.2007 capacity of 4890 MW has already been commissioned and capacity of over 51,600 MW is under execution. Furthermore, additional projects aggregating 4434 MW are also under construction and are expected to be commissioned during the XI Plan. Monitoring mechanism has been strengthened. Central Electricity Authority has a nodal officer associated with each of the on going projects. In addition, periodical reviews are being held in Ministry of Power from time to time.

Increase in energy demand

1418. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:
SHRI DARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Paris-based agency in its World Energy Outlook 2007 has reportedly said that India and China would account for around 45 per cent of the increase in global primary energy demand by 2030, when the world's energy needs are expected to be well over 50 per cent higher than they are today; and

(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to curb our demand, green house gas emissions and shift in investment in favour of cleaner, more efficient and more secure energy technologies?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. World Energy Outlook in its 2007 edition has stated that China and India together account for 45% of the increase in global primary energy demand, and the energy use by both these countries is set to more than double between 2005 and 2030. The report further adds that the momentum of economic development looks set to keep energy demand growing strongly in these two countries. Furthermore, the report states that these developments are contributing to a big improvement in their quality of life, a legitimate aspiration that needs to be accommodated and supported by the rest of the world.

(b) While recognizing that enhancing energy supply and access is a key component of energy strategy of the country, efforts are also a foot to promote Demand Side Management and efficient means of power generation. Another publication of International Energy Agency, 'Key World Energy Statistics'-2007, has estimated that per capita carbon di-oxide emission in India at 1.05 ton is amongst the lowest in the world. In comparison, per capita carbon emission by USA has been 19.61 tons and that of China has been 3.88 tons. Similarly, energy intensity expressed in terms of ratio of total primary energy supply to Gross Domestic Product (calculated on the basis of purchasing power parity in US$ terms) has been comparable to standards achieved by the developed countries. Nevertheless, inter-alia following steps have been taken for development of clean and efficient energy sources:

- Enactment of Energy Conservation Act, 2001 and establishment of the Bureau of the Energy Efficiency.